NOTE VII.

ON SOME BRENTHIDAE COLLECTED BY Mr. J. D. PASTEUR IN JAVA

BY

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Lately I have had the pleasure to receive an interesting collection of Brenthidae from West Java, very kindly offered to me by Mr. J. D. Pasteur to whom I here wish to express my sincere thanks.

In the letter accompanying this valuable lot of specimens, Mr. Pasteur gives some remarks on the coloured lines and spots of the elytra in living Brenthidae and says: »Les taches jaunes sont toujours d'un jaune très clair (jaune de paille ou bien de gomme gutte) faisant un vif contraste avec la couleur laque noire des élytres; aussitôt que l'insecte est desséché ces taches jaunes deviennent d'une couleur fade, brune claire ou même foncée." In my note: Enumeration of the species known as yet from Java[1]), treating of *Eutrachelus Temmincki* Latr., I wrote: »this species varies in having the elytral spots more or less evident", but Mr. Pasteur notices: »Les *E. Temmincki* Latr. que j'ai collectionnés par vingtaines de toutes dimensions et des deux sexes à Sumatra aussi bien qu'à Java, avaient toujours les taches d'une couleur jaune très claire de gomme gutte." And indeed, in a few specimens belonging not only to the

1) Notes Leyden Museum, XIV, p. 161, 1892.

genus *Eutrachelus* but also to *Miolispa*, *Baryrrhynchus*, *Orychodes*, *Pseudorychodes* etc. that Mr. Pasteur sent to me preserved in arsenical glycerine, the colour of the elytral lines and spots is very bright and strongly contrasting with the dark general tint. In dry specimens preserved in the collections, the differences of colour of the elytral markings are probably due to the different manners of conservation, but I believe also that some species are less subject to this darkening.

As I have already worked out in this periodical the Javanese Brenthidae presented by Mr. J. D. Pasteur and other collectors to the Leyden Museum, the greater number of the species contained in the present collection has been previously recorded [1]), nevertheless I have the satisfaction to find the genera *Jonthocerus* Lac. and *Higonius* Lew. not yet collected in Java and some undescribed species. I add also two other genera new to Java, *Cyphagogus* Parry and *Epicoenoneus* Senna, obtained by Mr. Pasteur and presented by him to the collections of the Leyden Museum.

Cyphagogus longulus, n. sp.

Elongatus, gracilis, niger, sparsim pilosus; capite elongato, basin versus modice angustato; metarostro antice vix attenuato; prothoracis lateribus posticis vix recurvis, cono regulari, vertice oblique declivi; elytris dorso anguste striatis, striis fere impunctatis, lateribus striato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, dorso depressis; tibiis anticis intus apicem versus curvato-ampliatis, tarsis posticis elongatis, modice robustis. — Long. $8^1/_2$ mm., latit. max. prothor. 1 mm.

1) These species are the following: *Zemioses lætus* Senna, *Cerobates tristriatus* (Lund), *C. adustus* Senna, *C. angustipennis* Senna, *Trachelizus bisulcatus* (Lund), *Miolispa javanica* Senna, *M. metallica* Senna, *M. exarata* Desbr., *M. nupta* Senna, *Prophthalmus longirostris* Gylh., *P. pugnator* Pow., *Baryrrhynchus latirostris* Gylh., *Orychodes cinnamomi* (Herbst), *Eutrachelus Temminckii* Latr., *Schizotrachelus brevicaudatus* Lac., *Sch. intermedius* Senna, *Cediocera tristis* Senna and *Diurus furcillatus Gylh.*

Hab. Toegoe (Western Java). — Leyden Museum.

Head elongate, moderately narrower at the base than behind the eyes, convex above, with some hair-bearing punctures scattered at the sides and near the base. Rostrum very slightly longer than the head: metarostrum hardly attenuate anteriorly, prorostrum enlarged towards the tip, scarcely emarginate in the middle, above deplanate, smooth. Antennae compressed, with the joints 3—5 almost moniliform, the 6th—8th broader than long with the sides unequal in length, the 9th and 10th larger, like the preceding ones obliquely cut anteriorly, the apical joint is shorter than the two preceding taken together and acuminate.

Prothorax equalling in length the head and rostrum taken together, the sides of the posterior half are slightly curved, those of the cone are regularly oblique, the vertex is subacuminate and obliquely sloping on the apical margin; the prothorax above is scattered with fine punctures bearing long hairs.

Elytra elongate, slightly shorter than the head and prothorax together, with the shoulders moderately callous and the sides parallel till the apical third; striate above with the dorsal striae almost impunctate, the sides are striato-punctate, the interstices broader than the striae, depressed, very obsoletely punctured and hairy.

Anterior tibiae with the inner edge enlarged and curved near the apex, penicillate; hind tarsi elongate, moderately robust and punctured, the metatarsus is slightly shorter than twice the following joint. Metasternum and base of the abdomen convex, almost smooth.

C. longulus is the first species of this genus taken in Java; it belongs to the group of *C. Eichhorni* Kirsch and *C. signipes* Lewis from which it is easy to recognize by the characters of the head, prothorax and elytra above indicated.

Jonthocerus angulaticeps, n. sp.

Niger, opacus, capite, rostro, antennis, elytrorum humeris

pedibusque ferrugineo-rufis nitidis; capite pone oculos distincte angulato, oculis mediocribus, prothorace canaliculato, elytris striatis, apici in medio emarginatis, angulis externis marginato-subrotundatis. — Long. 5—6½ mm.

Hab. Western Java.

♂. Head angulate at the sides behind the eyes, truncate at the base, convex above, channelled; the portion between the eyes narrow in front; eyes moderate for the genus; metarostrum furrowed, prorostrum distinctly enlarged at the tip. Antennae almost as long as the entire body, slender, delicately hairy, with the joints cylindrical.

Prothorax sub-ovate, constricted at the apical margin, convex above, channelled.

Elytra elongate, emarginate at the base with the shoulders rounded and slightly callous, the sides almost parallel, the tip emarginate in the middle with the external angles margined and almost rounded; depressed above along the sutural region, striate with the dorsal interstices curved, the 1st (sutural) deplanate, the 2nd interrupted behind the middle, the 3rd enlarged near the apex; sides of the elytra distinctly striate.

Legs regular. Body beneath chestnut, shining; the head and rostrum punctured except on the median line, metasternum and base of the abdomen convex, shallowly impressed.

In the female the head is hardly shorter and broader, the portion between the eyes broader, the eyes smaller, the antennae short and robust, shaped as in some species of *Cerobates* but with the apical joints slightly longer, the apex of the elytra is margined and rounded, the tarsi are shorter; beneath the rostrum only is punctured.

By the head, angled behind the eyes, *J. angulaticeps* is allied to *J. carinensis* Senna but distinguished by the eyes which in the new species are smaller, by the head being channelled and not furrowed, by the prothorax differently coloured and finally by the elytral apex which is otherwise shaped.

Jonthocerus Pasteuri, n. sp.

Brunneo-ruber, capite et rostro magis infuscatis, pedibus dilutioribus; capite pone oculos haud angulato, supra laevi, oculis magnis; antennis longitudinis totius corporis, albido-pilosis; prothorace canaliculato, canaliculo antice angustiore, postice basin haud attingente; elytris dorso striatis, lateribus indistincte striatis, apici in medio emarginatis, angulis externis explanato subrotundatis. — Long. $6^1/_2$ mm.

Hab. Western Java.

♂. Head not angulate behind the eyes, smooth above, eyes very large, nearly touching the base of the head and almost contiguous on the front; metarostrum furrowed, prorostrum enlarged at the tip. Antennae as long as the entire body, slender, with the joints cylindrical, clothed with fine whitish hairs.

Prothorax sub-ovate, constricted at the apical margin, convex above, channelled, the channel narrower anteriorly.

Elytra elongate with the shoulders rounded but not callous, the sides almost parallel, the apex emarginate, the external angles margined and nearly rounded; depressed above, striate, the 1st interstice (sutural) broad, deplanate, the 2nd curved, narrow, indistinct behind the middle, the 3rd broader at the base and at the apex than in the middle; the sides of the elytra are indistinctly striate.

Legs regular. Body beneath more shining, head and rostrum shaped as in the preceding species, metasternum and base of the abdomen channelled.

Female unknown.

This species resembles *J. ophthalmicus* Pascoe from Australia but the colour is darker, the portion of the head between the eyes is narrower and smooth, the elytra at the apex are less emarginate and the external angles less produced and more rounded.

Higonius Poweri Lewis.

Journ. Linn. Soc. XVII, p. 299, note, 1883.

A single male. The genus is for the first time recorded from Java.

Miolispa Pasteuri, n. sp.

Nigro-fusca vel brunneo-fusca, parum nitida, interdum capite, rostro et prothorace saturate rubro-castaneis. — ♂. *Capite parvo, quadrato; rostro fere usque ad apicem sulcato, prorostri apice minime ampliato; antennarum articulis* 9° *et* 10° *paullo longioribus quam latioribus, sub-cylindricis, apicali elongato-acuminato; prothorace antice fortiter constricto, lateribus regulariter arcuatis, supra rugoso-punctato, in medio canaliculato; elytris profunde sulcato-punctatis, subclathratis, sulco* 1° *angustiore quam cœteris, impunctato, interstitiis angustis, carinatis.* — ♀. *Capite, metarostro et antennarum articulis brevioribus, prorostro longiore et graciliore, cylindrico, prothorace ovato-conico.* — Long. 8—11½ mm.

Hab. Western Java, Bantam.

Head punctured, furrowed above with the furrow obsolete near the base, deep between the eyes. Rostrum as long as 2½ the head, furrowed; metarostrum shorter than the head, prorostrum longer, very slightly enlarged at the tip, furrowed also at the sides. Antennae clubshaped with the median joints hardly broader than long, slightly obconical and almost equal in length, the 9th and 10th joint longer than broad, subcylindrical; the apical is elongate, acuminate at the tip and as long as the two preceding joints together.

Prothorax sub-ovate, strongly constricted at the apical margin, the sides regulary curved, above rugoso-punctate, channelled in the middle.

Elytra elongate, with the sides moderately attenuate behind the basal third till the tip, at the apex they are slightly emarginate in the middle, rounded externally, sulcato-

punctate above, subclathrate; the 1st furrow narrower than the following ones and impunctate, these latter are broader than the interstices and deeply punctured; the interstices are raised and narrow.

Legs regular. Body beneath black-brown, shining, head punctured, metasternum and base of the abdomen slightly impressed along the median line.

In the female the head and rostrum are slightly shorter, the prorostrum longer, cylindrical; the median joints of the antennae more transverse, the apical ones shorter; prothorax ovato-conical, less constricted at the apical margin; head beneath indistinctly punctured, metasternum and base of the abdomen not impressed.

Allied to *M. exarata* Desbroch. but distinguished by the following characters: head more truncate at the base, with the hind angles almost straight, the prothorax narrower anteriorly, the elytra more punctured and finally the colour is different.

Miolispa lineata, n. sp.

♂. *Elongata, subgracilis, fulvo-ferruginea parum nitida, capite, rostro, antennis, elytrorum regione suturali et declivitate apicali, pedibus, corpore infra et lateribus nigris vel brunneo-nigris; capite angusto, leviter longiore quam latiore, supra obsolete canaliculato, canaliculo interdum super verticem indistincto; antennarum articulis funiculi gracilibus, breviter obconicis, 9° et 10° fere aeque latis quam longis, lateribus curvatis; prothorace sparsim modiceque punctato; elytris regulariter punctato-sulcatis.* — Long. 6—7½ mm.

Hab. Western Java.

Head narrow, slightly longer than broad, strongly notched in the middle and laterally, convex and indistinctly channelled above with the sides straight; rostrum slender, metarostrum shorter than the head, furrowed in the middle and at the sides, prorostrum longer than the metarostrum, furrowed in the basal half, slightly enlarged at the tip.

Antennae slender, clubshaped, with the median joints broader than long, slightly obconical, the 9th and 10th almost as long as broad, curved at the sides, the apical one elongate, ovato-conical.

Prothorax oblongo-ovate, narrower anteriorly than at the base, punctured above.

Elytra almost as long as the prothorax, head and rostrum together, broader than the prothorax, emarginate at the base, with the shoulders slightly raised, the sides gradually narrower behind the middle till the apex, this is truncate with the outer angles rounded: above the elytra are furrowed and punctured, the 1st furrow is impunctate and slightly broader than the following one; the sutural interstice is narrow, convex, black, the 2nd likewise black, narrower and less raised than the 3rd which is almost as broad as the following ones.

Legs regular. Body beneath more shining than above, metasternum and base of the abdomen moderately impressed in the middle, the apical segment is obsoletely punctured.

This new species is allied to *M. pygmaea* Senna but differs by the following characters: body more elongate, head obsoletely channelled above, prothorax more punctured, elytra broader at the apex, the teguments are less shining and the colour different: the fulvous of the prothorax and elytra strongly contrasts with the dark colour of the head, rostrum etc.

Trachelizus laevigatus, n. sp.

Castaneo-fuscus plus minusve saturatus, nitidus, haud squamosus; capite transverso, oculis majusculis, basin capitis attingentibus, fronte foveolata; prorostro in ♂ gracili, cylindrico, apice haud ampliato; antennis clavatis; prothorace ovato, antice sat fortiter angustato, in medio profunde sulcato, elytris juxta suturam utrinque bisulcatis, sulcis impunctatis, coeterum laevibus. — Long. 8—11 mm.

Hab. Western Java.

♂. Head short, transverse, slightly emarginate at the base, not angulate at the sides, the eyes are prominent and touching the base of the head; convex above, smooth, the front foveolate. Metarostrum as long as the head, slightly conical with the sides oblique, but sometimes slightly curved, above furrowed in the middle; mesorostrum moderately enlarged and rounded, almost smooth; prorostrum longer than the metarostrum, slender, cylindrical, not enlarged at the tip. Antennae clubshaped, with the median joints almost moniliform, the 9th and 10th larger, rounded; the apical joint ovato-conical, shorter than the two preceding together.

Prothorax ovate, distinctly angustate anteriorly, deeply furrowed, smooth at the sides, shining.

Elytra longer and slightly broader before the middle than the prothorax, the shoulders distinctly angulate, the sides moderately curved, the apex rounded; above with two furrows on each side of the sutural interstice, the remaining portion is smooth, shining.

Legs as in *T. bisulcatus* (Lund). Body beneath very shining, the apophysis of the prosternum is broad, the metasternum and the base of the abdomen are slightly furrowed.

The female differs by the metarostrum and the apical joint of the antennae which are shorter and by the prorostrum which is longer and more slender.

This interesting species may be placed near *T. bisulcatus* by the general shape of the prothorax and elytra, but the rostrum is not enlarged at the tip in the male and the shape of the head recalls the genus *Ceocephalus*; the character of the eyes (touching the base of the head) is peculiar to this species.

Pseudorychodes piliferus (Senna).

Notes from the Leyden Museum, XIV, p. 177, 1892.

Of this peculiar and rare species I have hitherto examined a single male, the type, captured by Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht at Telaga bodas, a crater near Garoet (Western Java) and belonging to the collection of the Leyden Museum. Mr. Pasteur has been successful in obtaining of it a female by which I am able to indicate the sexual differences.

Head slightly shorter and smooth above, metarostrum hardly as long as the head, deeply furrowed, prorostrum longer than that of the male, filiform, almost straight; antennal joints slightly shorter; apex of the elytra truncate with the external angles rounded, the base of the abdomen convex, not impressed. The long hairs at the sides of the elytra are also visible in the female; the colour and disposition of the elytral lines are as in the male. My specimen has a length of 15 mm.

Pseudorychodes dentipennis, n. sp.

♀. *Crassiusculus, castaneus parum nitidus, antennis capite et rostro elytrorumque apice rufescentibus, elytris lineis pluribus flavo-ferrugineis notatis; capite paullo breviore quam latiore, angulis posticis rectis, supra tenue canaliculato, metarostro conico, sulcato, prorostro longiore, filiformi; prothorace ovato, sparsim minutissime punctulato-piloso, elytris fortiter punctato-sulcatis, apice subtruncatis, angulis externis breviter dentatis.* — Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Western Java.

Head short, slightly broader at the base than long, the hinder angles straight, the vertex and front channelled; metarostrum as long as the head, conical, furrowed in the middle, with the sides roughly punctured and scattered with a few hairs; prorostrum longer, moderately curved, filiform, shining. Antennae as long as the prothorax, head and metarostrum together, filiform, moderately stout, with

the median joints cylindrical, and gradually increasing in length, the apical ones almost as long as the two preceding joints together, pointed at the tip.

Prothorax ovate, narrower anteriorly than behind, with a broad margin at the base, transversely furrowed, convex above, scattered with very fine punctures which bear short hairs.

Elytra twice as long as the prothorax and broader than it, the shoulders are rounded, the sides almost parallel in the middle, gradually curved and narrower behind the middle, the tip is almost truncate with the external angles obtusely toothed; above the elytra are strongly punctured and furrowed; some punctures at the sides are hair-bearing but the hairs are shorter than in *Ps. piliferus* (Senna); the 1st furrow is impunctate, the 1st interstice (sutural) is depressed and regular, the 2nd depressed but of irregular width, the following interstices are more raised and convex, broader where they have the yellow-ferruginous lines. The disposition of these lines is the following: the 3rd interstice bears two lines in the apical third, the 4th has a line near the base, another near the middle and a spot behind it, the 5th has a short line at the base and another behind the middle, the 7th a line behind the middle, the 8th a short line at the same position and another longer one on the basal third, where a short line is visible on the 9th interstice which has also a longer one near the tip.

Thighs clubshaped and spined in the apical third. Body beneath shining, head and metarostrum with a line of punctures bearing hairs and the median interspace raised; metasternum foveolate at the apex, the base of the abdomen is convex.

Of this handsome species, Mr. Pasteur sent me a single female. The male has certainly a slender rostrum, the eyes more prominent, the prothorax more attenuate near the apex and broader behind the middle. *Ps. dentipennis* is easily distinguishable from all the species which have likewise a slender rostrum, by the obtusely toothed external apical angles of the elytra and by the 2nd interstice being depressed in the median portion.

Epicoenoneus [1]) *femoralis* Senna.

Annali Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, ser. 2*a*, vol. XII (XXXII) p. 478 (n°. 28). 1892.

One female from Toegoe, Western Java, in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Mr. Pasteur may be congratulated by the capture of this very interesting species of which I have described a single male from the Carin Mounts (Burma). I take the occasion to mention the differential characters of the female.

Head slightly shorter than broad, beneath obsoletely punctured; metarostrum shorter than the head, hardly attenuate anteriorly, foveolate; prorostrum slender, cylindrical. Antennae shorter, with the scape as long as the 2nd and 3rd joints together, the 4th is shorter than the two preceding joints, the 5th—7th are gradually longer than the 4th, cylindrical, the apical joint is pointed and shorter than the 9th and 10th together.

Prothorax slightly narrower anteriorly than at the base, in this specimen the hairs are few in number and the two black bands are obsolete.

Elytra shaped as those of the male, the 3rd interstice bears moreover a line at the apical declivity; the sutural angle at the apex obsoletely prominent, the external angle strongly spinous. Anterior femora and coxae shaped as in the male.

Florence, February 1898.

1) *Epicoinoneus* olim.